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Tributes to

Abraham Lincoln

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources providing testimonials lauding the 16th President of the United States

Writings of, and references to,

Warren G. Harding

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER

Harding Tribute to Lincoln

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 12. —"Lincoln was the one supreme human being since the Man of Calvary."

President-elect Harding thus prefaced a short address tonight to the guests of the Hotel Ponce de Leon.

Fashionably dressed guests mingled with St. Augustine townspeople in a jam that packed the hotel to capacity. A cheer that shook the rafters went up when Mr. Harding, describing Lincoln's service to America, spoke of the Great Emancipator as "that sad-faced martyr, who labored above all others for an indissoluble United States." Feb 13-1921

HARDING AND TAFT EULOGIZE LINCOLN

Chief Justice Presents Memorial and President Accepts for the Nation.

TRIBUTE TO MARTYR

Edifice Represents Grateful Heart of America, Executive Says.

'TEMPLE FOR HIM ALONE'

Former President Called the Man of Surpassing Tenderness—Speeches in Full.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Following are the speeches of Chief Justice Taft in presenting the Lincoln memorial to the nation and that of President Harding, in full, in acceptance:

Chief Justice Taft's Speech.

"The American people have waited fifty-seven years for a national memorial to Abraham Lincoln. Those years have faded the figures of his contemporaries and he stands grandly alone. His life and character in the calmer and juster vista of half a century inspire a higher conception of what is suitable to commemorate him.

"Here on the banks of the Potomac, the boundary between the two sections whose conflict made the burden, passion and triumph of his life, it is peculiarly appropriate that it should stand. Visible in its distant beauty from the Capitol, whose great dome typifies the Union which he saved, seen in all its grandeur from Arlington, where lie the nation's honored dead who fell in the conflict, Union and Confederate alike, it marks the restoration of the brotherly love of the two sections in this memorial of one who is as dear to the hearts of the South as to those of the North.

"Here is a shrine at which all can worship. Here an altar upon which the supreme sacrifice was made in the cause of liberty. Here a sacred religious refuge in which those who love country and love God can find inspiration and repose.

"Mr. President, in the name of the commission, I have the honor to deliver this Lincoln Memorial into your keeping."

President Harding's Speech.

Mr. Chief Justice: It is a supreme

Markham's Poem on Lincoln

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., May 30.

SOME of the striking portions of Edwin Markham's poem, "Lincoln, the Man of the People," declaimed by him to-day, are:

The color of the ground was in him, the red earth;
The smack and tang of elemental things;
The rectitude and patience of the cliff;
The goodwill of the rain that loves all leaves;
The friendly welcome of the wayside well;
The courage of the bird that dares the sea;
The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn;
The pity of the snow that hides all scars;
The secrecy of streams that make their way
Under the mountain to the rifted rock;
The tolerance and equity of light
That gives as freely to the shrinking flower
As to the great oak flaring to the wind—
To the grave's low hill as to the Matterhorn
That shoulders out the sky. Sprung from the West,
He drank the valorous youth of a new world.
The strength of virgin forests braced his mind,
The hush of spacious prairies stilled his soul.
His words were oaks in acorns, and his thoughts
Were roots that firmly gript the granite truth.

* * * *

And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

stressed the great general principle that "in our constitutional controversies we divide into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative, for continuing the Government is acquiescence on one side or the other. If the minority in such cases will secede rather than acquiesce they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them. . . . Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations are always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinion and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or despotism."

Here spoke the statesman, proclaiming deliberate public opinion as the supreme power of civilization, easily to be written into law when conviction should command. It ought to be tonic to the waning confidence of those of to-day who grow impatient that emphasized minority views are not hurried into the majority expressions of the Republic. Deliberate public opinion never fails.

Later, closing his first inaugural, when anxiety gripped the nation, there spoke the generous, forgiving, sympathetic man of undaunted faith:

"I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as they surely will be, by the better angels of our nature."

But he appealed in vain. Passion was aflame and war was made the arbiter. Americans fought Americans

Like the great Washington, whose monumental shaft towers nearby as a fit companion to the memorial we dedicate to-day, the two testifying the grateful love of all Americans to founder and savior—like Washington, Lincoln was a very natural human being, with the frailties mixed with the virtues of humanity. There are neither supermen nor demigods in the government of kingdoms, empires or republics. It will be better for our conception of government and its institutions if we will understand this fact. It is vastly greater than finding the superman if we justify the confidence that our institutions are capable of bringing into authority, in time of stress, men big enough and strong enough to meet all demands.

Washington and Lincoln offered outstanding proof that a representative popular government, constitutionally founded, can find its own way to salvation and accomplishment. In the very beginning our American democracy turned to Washington, the aristocrat, for leadership in revolution, and the greater task of founding permanent institutions. The wisdom of Washington and Jefferson and Hamilton and Franklin was proven when Lincoln, the child of privation, of hardship, of barren environment and meager opportunity, rose to unquestioned leadership when disunion threatened.

Lincoln came almost as humbly as the Child of Bethlehem. His parents were unlettered, his home was devoid of every element of culture and refinement. He was no infant prodigy, no luxury facilitated or privilege hastened his development, but he had a God-given intellect, a love for work, a willingness to labor and a purpose to succeed.

Biographies differ about his ambition, but Herndon, who knew him as did no other, says he was greatly ambitious. I can believe that. Ambition is a commendable attribute, without which no man succeeds. Only incon-

satisfaction officially to accept on behalf of the Government this superb monument to the savior of the Republic. No official duty could be more welcome, no official function more pleasing. This memorial edifice is a noble tribute gratefully bestowed, and in its offering is the reverent heart of America; in its dedication is the conscousness of reverence and gratitude beautifully exprcssed.

Somehow my emotions incline me to speak simply as a reverent and grateful American rather than one in official responsibility. I am thus inclined because the true measure of Lincoln is in his place to-day in the heart of American citizenship, though nearly half a century has passed since his colossal service and his martyrdom.

In every moment of peril, in every hour of discouragement, whenever the clouds gather, there is the image of Lincoln to rivet our hopes and to renew our faith. Whenever there is a glow of triumph over national achievement there comes the reminder that but for Lincoln's heroic and unalterable faith in the Union these triumphs could not have been.

No great character in all history has been more eulogized, no rugged figure more monumental, no likeness more portrayed. Painters and sculptors portray as they see, and no two see precisely alike. So, too, is there varied emphasis in the portraiture of words, but all are agreed about the rugged greatness and the surpassing tenderness and unfailing wisdom of this master martyr.

History is concerned with the things accomplished. Biography deals with the methods and the individual attributes which led to accomplishment.

The supreme chapter in history is not emancipation, though that achievement would have exalted Lincoln throughout all the ages.

The simple truth is that Lincoln, recognizing an established order, would have compromised with the slavery that existed, if he could have halted its extension. Hating human slavery as he did, he doubtless believed in its ultimate abolition through the developing conscience of the American people, but he would have been the last man in the Republic to resort to arms to effect its abolition. Emancipation was a means to the great end—maintained union and nationality. Here was the great purpose, here the towering hope, here the supreme faith. He treasured the inheritance handed down by the founding fathers, the ark of the covenant wrought through their heroic sacrifices, and builded in their inspired genius. The Union must be preserved. It was the central thought, the unalterable purpose, the unyielding intent, the foundation of faith. It was worth every sacrifice, justified every cost, steeled the heart to sanction every crimson tide of blood.

Here was the great experiment—popular government and constitutional union—menaced by greed expressed in human chattels. With the greed restricted and unearthed, he could temporize. When it challenged Federal authority and threatened the Union it pronounced its own doom. In the first inaugural he quoted and reiterated his own oft-repeated utterance—"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so and I have no inclination to do so." He believed in maintaining inviolate the rights of the States but he believed no less firmly in the perpetuity of the union of the States. The Union, having been contracted, could not be dissolved except by consent of all parties to the contract. He recognized the conflicting viewpoints, differing policies and controverted questions. But there were constitutional methods of settlement and these must be employed.

In the first inaugural address he

with equal courage and valor. There was an ambiguity in the Constitution which only a baptism in blood could efface. One may only speculate on what another might have done, but fate seems to have summoned the one great hero to lead to the Union's salvation.

His faith was inspiring, his resolution commanding, his sympathy reassuring, his simplicity enlisting, his patience unfailing. He was faith, patience and courage, with his head above the clouds, unmoved by the storms which raged about his feet.

No leader was ever more unsparingly criticized or more bitterly assailed. He was lashed by angry tongues and ridiculed in press and speech, until he drank from as bitter a cup as was ever put to human lips, but his faith was unshaken and his patience never exhausted. Some one sent me recently an illumined and framed quotation which fell from his lips when the storm of criticism was at its height:

"If I were trying to read," he said, "much less answer all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well

...

throughout the world, and that we are dedicating to-day, on behalf of a grateful nation, this matchless memorial, whose forty-eight columns, representing forty-eight states in the concord of union, testify that the "end brought him out all right."

Reflecting now on the lampooning and heedless attack and unjustifiable abuse which bruised his heart and tested his patience we may accept its expression as one of the abused privileges under popular government, when passion sways and bitterness inspires, but for which there is compensation in the assurance that when men have their feet firmly planted in the right and do the very best they can and "keep on doing it" they come out all right in the end and all the storm does not amount to anything.

He rose to colossal stature in a day of imperilled union. He first appealed, and then commanded, and left the Union secure and the nation supreme. His was a leadership for a great crisis, made loftier because of the inherent righteousness of his cause and the sublimity of his own faith. Washington inspired belief in the Republic in its heroic beginning, Lincoln proved his quality in the heroic preservation. The Old World had wondered about the New World experiment, and was quite ready to proclaim its futility when the civil war was threatening; but Lincoln left the Union unchallenged for all succeeding time. Not only was our nation given a new birth of freedom but democracy was given a new sanction by that hand of divinity itself which has written the rights of human kind and pointed the way to their enjoyment.

Abraham Lincoln was no superman.

siderate ambition imperils.

Lincoln was modest, but he was sure of himself, and always greatly simple. Therein was his appeal to the confidence of his country. When he believed he was right, a nation believed him to be right, and offered all in his support.

His work was so colossal, in the face of such discouragement, that none will dispute that he was incomparably the greatest of our presidents. He came to authority when the Republic was beset by foes at home and abroad, and reestablished union and security. He made that gesture of his surpassing generosity which began reunion. Let us forget the treachery, corruption, and incompetence with which he had to combat, and recall his wisdom, his unselfishness, and his sublime patience. He resented no calumnies upon himself; he held no man his enemy, who had the power and will to serve the Union, his vision was blinded by no jealousy. He took his advisors from among his rivals, invoked their patriotism and ignored their plottings. He dominated them by the sheer greatness of his intellect, the singleness and honesty of his purpose, and made them responsive to his hand for the accomplishment of the exalted purpose. Amid it all there was a gentleness, a kindness, a sympathetic sorrow, which suggests a Divine intent to blend mercy with power in supreme attainment.

This memorial, matchless tribute that it is, is less for Abraham Lincoln than for those of us to-day, and for those who follow after. His surpassing compensation would have been in living, to have his ten thousand sorrows dissipated in the rejoicings of the succeeding half century. He loved "his boys" in the army, and would have reveled in the great part they played in more than a half century of the pursuit of peace and concord restored.

How he would have been exalted by the chorus of the Union after "the mystic chords" were "touched by the better angels of our nature!" How it would comfort his great soul to know that the States in the Southland join sincerely in honoring him, and have twice since his day joined, with all the fervor of his own great heart, in defending the flag. How it would soften his anguish to know that the South long since came to realize that a vain assassin robbed it of its most sincere and potent friend when it was prostrate and stricken, when Lincoln's sympathy and understanding would have helped to heal the wound and hide the scars and speed the restoration! How with his love of freedom and justice, this apostle of humanity would have found his sorrows tenfold repaid to see the hundred millions to whom he bequethed reunion and nationality, giving of their sons and daughters and all their fortunes to halt the armed march of autocracy and preserve civilization, even as he preserved union!

More, how his great American heart would be aglow to note how resolutely we are going on, always on, holding to constitutional methods, amending to meet the requirements of a progressive civilization, clinging to majorty rule, properly restrained, which is "the only true sovereign of a free people," and working to the fulfillment of the destiny of the world's greatest republic.

Fifty-seven years ago this people gave from their ranks, sprung from their own fiber, this plain man, holding their common ideals. They gave him first to service of the nation in the hour of peril, then to their Pantheon of fame. With them, and by them, he is enshrined and exalted forever.

To-day American gratitude, love and appreciation, give to Abraham Lincoln this lone white temple, **a Pantheon for him alone.**

New York Herald, [illegible] 31, 1922

Speaking in eulogy of Abraham Lincoln, President Harding said:

"Lincoln was the great partisan. No greater or better Republican ever lived. And he believed, as I know you believe, that the greatest possibilities of service are in the party."

Lincoln acted through the machinery of the Republican party, it is true. It is true that he accepted the party system as he found it. But it should be remembered that he could not have worshipped the Republican party as a venerable institution, because it had existed for only six years when it made Lincoln President of the United States. The Republican party was formed in 1854, and in 1856 its first convention nominated John C. Fremont for President. It was then the "third party." The Whigs and the Democrats—the Whigs especially—called its leaders "soreheads," "disgruntled politicians." But it happened that the Republican party fitted the uses of the people of the United States, and four years later, through the folly of the southern extremists, the cowardice of the Whig leaders, and the split in the Democratic party, Lincoln was elected President. Naturally he respected the machinery that had been used by the people of the United States in electing him. And he respected the use of parties for political purposes—we all do. But there is no showing that Abraham Lincoln was committed to a partisan system, because he happened to be a member of a "grand old party." The fact is that he left the grand old Whig party and thereby became the President of the United States and the savior of the Union.

Those men who seek to strengthen the intelligent action of political conventions as we have them, are doing a good work. Those men who seek to destroy that advance in popular self government that we have attained, through the operation of the primary system, are just looking backward.

Harding, Warren T.

EMULATE LINCOLN.

Republican Model, Says Lowden.

Great Illinoisan Honored by Political Descendants at Notable Dinner.

Governor Adds Tribute; Wires from Harding, Coolidge, Robert Lincoln Read.

The simplicity of Abraham Lincoln, the example and courage and humanity of Lincoln, his eloquence and lofty ideals all served their purpose last night when more than 100 leading Republicans of Los Angeles and Southern California solemnly reconsecrated themselves to Lincoln Republicanism at the first annual banquet of the Lincoln Club of California held in the Ambassador Hotel.

Former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, Gov. Stephens of California and former United States Senator Cornelius Cole, who was a member of Congress during Lincoln's administration in 1864, and who knew Lincoln intimately, were the principal speakers.

Gov. Stephens, in paying a high tribute to Lincoln, digressed for a moment to speak hearty words of praise for Gov. Lowden, saying, "if he is called to administer to high office in the national government none of the States of the Union will be happier than California." Gov. Stephens called upon the Republicans present to realize the Republican ideals of Lincoln through wholehearted support of President Harding.

A sudden hush fell upon the Republican gathering when Henry M. Robinson, president of the Lincoln Club, introduced former Senator Cole, from whose lips fell an eyewitness story of the historic occasion when Lincoln uttered his immortal Gettysburg address.

TENDER TRIBUTE.

The venerable speaker, now in his ninety-ninth year and sole survivor of the Congress that sat during Lincoln's administration, paid tender tribute to the martyred emancipator.

"Lincoln was not old then, although they called him 'Old Abe,' and I was not old; I have never been called old and am not old now," said Senator Cole, "but it fell to my lot to be associated politically and socially with Mr. Lincoln during the last three years of his life.

"President Lincoln came unescorted to the platform for his address at Gettysburg. Edward Everett delivered a long, but eloquent speech and then the President, laying aside the dark gray shawl he wore about his shoulders, got to his feet and began his address.

"He seemed to say nothing that was new to us, nothing that we hadn't heard before. We did not apprehend at that time the beauty and strength of his words. Everybody was disappointed at the brevity of his address. His voice then, as always, was a sweet, tender, tenor voice—his appearance was charming and agreeable."

And as the Senator proceeded to relate intimate touches of Lincoln's life and supply bits of conversation, the very presence of the great emancipator seemed to be brought nearer to the men who sat almost in awe as the speaker continued.

Mr. Robinson briefly explained the purposes of the club, saying that it was formed for the purpose of fostering the highest ideals of the Republican party. He said the banquet would be an annual affair.

Dr. John Willis Baer, vice-president of the club, read Lincoln's Gettysburg address, using an engraved brass tablet which he presented to the club for use on future annual meetings of the club.

Telegrams were received from President-elect Warren G. Harding, now in St. Augustine, Fla.; Vice-President-elect Calvin Coolidge, who wired from Asheville, N. C., and from Lincoln's son, Robert T. Lincoln of Washington. D. C.

The three messages were read by Walter R. Leeds, secretary of the Lincoln Club.

HARDING'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Harding's message follows:

"The life and work of Lincoln, emancipator and savior of our country, furnish us the finest ideal of American national patriotism and service.

"In the difficult times through which we are passing, the study and understanding of his career constitute the best training in that Americanism on which we must all rely for assurance that our country will be always true to itself and to its every proper duty in the world." [Applause.]

"I earnestly wish prosperity to the Lincoln Club of California and the fullest measure of success in seeking the attainment of its high ideals," wired Mr. Lincoln, whose message concluded: "I venture to express my most grateful feelings for the sentiment which inspires the club to use my father's name upon its flag." [Prolonged applause.]

Following is the greeting from Mr. Coolidge:

"This day marks the birth of a man great in his love of humanity. He trusted men because he knew them. He saved his country because he was willing to sacrifice himself. The same sentiment, the same trust, the same sacrifice are due to our country today from the Republican party which had it from its first President, Abraham Lincoln." [Applause.]

Gov. Lowden, without an attempt at oratorical effect or flourish, spoke reverently and tenderly of the life service of the martyred Emancipator.

"It is more than a half-century since his countrymen, with reverent hands, bore him to his grave," said Gov. Lowden, "and still his pitiless logic for the right, his serene faith in God and man, were the weapons with which democracy, humanity and righteousness but recently fought and overcame their ancient foe.

"Today, my friends, is his birthday. It will refresh the patriot's hope; it will strengthen the statesmen's resolution: it will grip humanity's heart if the friends of man everywhere, on this day, shall pause long enough to recall his life and death and to resolve that Abraham Lincoln shall not have lived and died in vain.

"It always touches me deeply when I go into another State and find that an important club has been named for the Great Emancipator. There does seem to be something in the name of Lincoln which gives vitality to an American club as can no other. So, tonight, I am doubly glad to appear before you and discuss some of the phases of Lincoln's life.

"We have known ever since Lincoln's death that he was America's most perfect product, but the world did not learn how much he meant to it until the great war came and civilization was threatened on every front.

"Then it was that in Paris or London, or wherever it was that men were still hoping, fighting with their backs to the wall—then it was that the whole world turned to the words of Lincoln. Whether it was Lloyd George in the Parliament of England, or Clemenceau in France, or wherever it might be, it was Lincoln's words that gave inspiration to all the forces fighting the battles of civilization. Though peace has come, his mighty voice is just as potent now as it was during that fateful time of war. [Applause.]

TRULY SERVED MANKIND.

"Lincoln truly served mankind because he loved mankind. Genuine service must always spring from the promptings of the heart, and is never the product of the will alone. And so he couldn't help giving his tenderest thought to the workingman. He cared for him because he cared for all men. Everyone is familiar with his significant saying that the Lord loves plain people because He made so many of them.

"Any form of government is but a means to an end and that end is happiness of the individual. I am sure that in our almost a century and a half of existence, since the great day of independence, more men have lived happy lives in our country and under our form of government than in any other in all the history of the world.

"But the happiness and well-being of the average man and woman must be steadily advanced if our institutions are to endure. The economist may explain, the statesmen may excuse our failure to accomplish this but the fact remains, our civilization will fail if the well-being of the men and women and children of America shall not continuously improve." [Applause.]

And at this point in his address Gov. Lowden took opportunity to emphasize to his hearers the fact that Lincoln's ideas of a free government for a free people must, at this time, be reapplied and renewed if the Union is to continue to prosper and to progress.

"This cannot be, in my opinion," he said, "if we destroy private initiative in industry. For every invention, for every improved process made under the stimulus of private initiative, though the inventor may profit, society profits immeasurably more. A steadily reducing amount of human labor is all the time required to produce the necessities of life. [Applause.]

"If we shall abandon the ancient landmarks and substitute for private initiative and private industry a socialistic state, the progress of mankind will be arrested and retrogression will set in.

"Again Lincoln speaks to us. It is a message for today: 'The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all or cannot do so well for themselves in their separate and individual capacities. In all that the people can individually do as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere.'

"He also warns us: 'Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.'

"There are those who believe they can see somewhere high in the sky

Lincoln as a man, and as President men who have grown from boyhood to manhood, from youth to service able old age, under the doctrine and principles followed and established by the Great Emancipator.

"It is with great pleasure that as Governor of this State, welcome to California the former Governor of Illinois, Hon. Frank C. Lowden whose able administration, so lately brought to a close, has given him a reputation extending far beyond the confines of his State. Gov. Lowden's future is bright with promise and if he is called to administer higher office, California will be well pleased. [Applause.]

"I am glad to see here assembled many that are eminent through the business and other activities in the State of California; glad am I to express the extreme pleasure afforded us all by the presence among us of our own former United States Senator, Hon. Cornelius Cole, who in the years from 1867 to 1873 represented this commonwealth in the upper house at Washington. [Applause.]

"We have come together tonight not only as citizens of this great republic, but as members of the great Republican party, whose administration of the nation's affairs has always accomplished most for the general good. Under Republican rule, and Republican policies, the nation has prospered. [Applause.] In 1846 Abraham Lincoln was first a candidate for Congress. Among other things he stood for was a high protective tariff, and ever since we who have tried to do as he would have us do have worked for and favored the protective tariff policy for American homes and American industries. [Applause.]

"In the lowliest of American homes, in a log cabin in the woods of Kentucky, Abraham Lincoln, our martyred President, was born, in the year 1809. When he had reached the age of 50 he was elected President of the United States. Lifted up by God Almighty to bear the burdens of a great conflict, he fulfilled his mission, and brought America through its darkest days—an undivided nation. Great was the man, and great has been his reward, for he lives today not only in the hearts of his countrymen, but also in the hearts of men throughout the world as one of the world's sublimest characters. Those who wore the blue, and those who wore the gray, are rich in their regard and their praises of Lincoln, the immortal. He was our 'Father Abraham'—may we not tonight resolve and re-resolve to live and work for the upbuilding of the republic for which he gave his life? [Applause.]

"Onward, brethren of the Republican faith; forward, men of California, to where we can be of greatest assistance to our next President, Warren G. Harding of Ohio, in giving to the United States, and to the world, the best possible example of a government serving as Lincoln would have had it served, a government of the people, by the people and for the people." [Prolonged applause.]

Following the conclusion of Gov. Lowden's address, the Lincoln Club voted unanimously to elect Gov. Lowden and Senator Cole honorary members of the organization. Telegrams of greeting were sent to Mr. Harding and to Mr. Coolidge.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

Following are the officers and members of the Lincoln Club, most of whom were present last evening:

President, H. M. Robinson; first vice-president, John Willis Baer; second vice-president, C. C. Teague; treasurer, Marco Hellman; secretary, Walter R. Leeds.

Board of governors—William May Garland, George I. Cochran, Albert J. Wallace, Harry Chandler, Maj. W. K. Tuller, Edward A. Dickson, Philip A. Stanton, Harry Haldeman and Edward D. Lyman.

The list of charter members includes the following:

John Ackerman, Morgan Adams, Ralph Arnold and Judge Russ Avery.

John Willis Baer, R. H. Ballard, W. A. Barker, E. C. Bellows, Walter Bordwell, Dr. G. F. Bovard, W. M. Bowen, Nathan W. Blanchard, Dr. Norman Bridge, E. W. Britt, W. E. Brown, R. W. Brundige, R. N. Bulla, J. J. Byrne, H. Stanley Benedict, Dr. W. W. Beckett and J. G. Bullock.

W. J. Carr, A. B. Cass, C. C. Chapman, E. P. Clark, A. J. Cruikshank, Judge N. P. Conrey, George I. Cochran, John T. Cooper, John F. Craig, Herbert L. Cornish, Judge Gavin W. Craig, Joseph S. Crail, John S. Cravens, M. J. Connell, Percy Clark, Harry Chandler, Louis M. Cole and Kemper P. Campbell,

G. A. Davidson, N. D. Darlington, W. H. Davis, W. R. Dickinson, Edward A. Dickson, Jonathan S. Dodge and W. E. Dunn.

S. C. Evans, Arthur W. Eckman and Myron Elsasser.

J. D. Fredericks, Fred Fairbanks, W. A. Faris, George E. Farrand, J. E. Fishburn, Frank P. Flint, Motley H. Flint, H. W. Frank and Judge Frank G. Finlayson.

J. R. Gabbert, Hon. Egbert J. Gates, R. C. Gillis, Herbert J. Goudge and W. M. Garland.

Harry Haldeman, Edwin F. Hahn, Dave Hamburger, Dr. J. R. Haynes, W. R. Hervey, R. C. Harbison, Tom Hughes, Marco Hellman, A. J. Hill, Judge W. P. James, Burlingame Johnson, J. G. Jameson and Parley M. Johnson.

F. W. Kellogg, John W. Kemp, Hon. William F. Knight, Lyman M. King.

William Lacy, Bradner W. Lee, Arthur Letts, Walter R. Leeds, Dr. Walter Lindley, Oscar Lawler, Edward D. Lyman.

Judge Paul J. McCormick, C. L. McFarland, Maynard McFie, W. R. McVay, John McMillan, Jr., J. C. Macfarland, Sayre MacNeil, J. L. Mathews, Frank A. Miller, Edwin A. Meserve, Isaac Milbank, William W. Mines, Orra E. Monnette, Dr. E. C. Moore, Oscar C. Mueller, Dan Murphy, John S. Myers, Judge Louis W. Myers, Henry S. McKee, John B. Miller.

P. P. O'Brien.

R. W. Pridham, Albert M. Paul, Charles H. Prisk, Lee A. Phillips.

F. C. Roberts, Nelson O. Rhoades, R. I. Rogers, L. H. Roseberry, A. L. Rowland, Henry M. Robinson.

M. H. Sherman, J. F. Sartori, Dr. J. A. B. Scherer, Judge Lucien Shaw, Leonard B. Slosson, Henry J. Stevens, Judge John W. Shenk, Gov. W. D. Stephens, I. W. Stewart, Hugh Stewart, Marshall Stimson, M. B. Silberberg, Judge Victor E. Shaw, P. A. Stanton, Edgerton Shore.

C. H. Toll, Maj. Walter K. Tuller, C. C. Teague.

A. J. Wallace, Frank Wallace, Sylvester L. Weaver, G. B. West, Judge L. R. Works, Henry O. Wheeler, J. W. Wood, F. E. Woodley, H. M. Whistler, Arthur Wright, Gilbert S. Wright, Henry W. Wright, Leroy A. Wright, Dana R. Weller, W. B. Williams, Arthur P. Wile.

Harding, Warren

World in Need Of New Lincoln, Harding's View

Leaders Who Will Preserve Rather Than Construct Must Save Civilization From Wreck, He Declares

Self-Trust Great Lack

Ability to Ignore Hecklers Vital, President Tells Capitol Memorial Dinner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The supreme gift of Abraham Lincoln was not in construction, but rather in preservation, President Harding declared in an address to-night at a Lincoln memorial dinner tendered by friends of Lincoln Memorial University, of Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

"Humanity itself," the President said, "needs to drink of the cup of unfailing confidence which enabled him to stand erect and unshaken amid discouragements and criticism which would have crushed any less than a master heart and soul."

The President spoke as follows:

"No human story surpasses the fascination and the inspiration of that of Abraham Lincoln. The Republic pays tribute to-night, and most of the world is doing him reverence, because in his unshaken faith the world finds its own hopes mightily strengthened. Our words are all feeble, because we are dealing with the master martyr, the supreme leader in a national crisis, the surpassing believer in a fulfilled destiny and a colossal figure among the hero statesmen of all the ages.

World Turns to Lincoln

"Turning over in the last few days the promise I had made to add my own to the testimonies that here are to be spoken, I have been impressively reminded of the greatly revived interest in everything concerning Lincoln which has marked the last few years, notably the last two. One cannot but have observed how greatly the thoughts of people have turned to this man of vision, the great Emancipator, who spoke with the voice of the common people for truth and for freedom. One cannot have failed to note that as the fortunes of mankind have confronted tribulation and distress the minds of men have turned to this son of the yearning, eager, earnest, simple people and have sought in the story of his life for guidance in the hour of humanity's trial. To me this has been a portent of hope, a justification of faith, a reason for confidence that men will not only guide the bark of civilization through the storms which beset it, but will at last bring it into the port of a better and happier day.

"It does not seem hard to understand why, in times like these in which we live, there should be such a renascence of sentiment for Lincoln, of renewed interest in the great lessons of his life. For men have come to think of him as they have not thought of others among the merely human characters of history. Lincoln has appealed to them as one who manifestly was brought forth with the destiny or consecrated by an infinite hand to render a particular service, to save a nation, to emancipate a people, to preserve in the world the fruits of the American experiment in and for democracy.

"Surely, it is not strange that the eyes and the interest of a world should turn to him now, when all mankind feels the need for such leadership and service and direction as he gave. A world, a civilization, an epoch—all these are facing the bitter need for the moral purposes, the noble aspirations, the high courage, that he interpreted to our America in the days of its crisis. More, humanity itself needs to drink of the cup of unfailing confidence which enabled him to stand erect and unshaken amid discouragements and criticism which would have crushed any less than a master heart and soul.

Sees Civilization on Trial

"The world to-day sees civilization brought to its supreme test. Its trial came when it might least have been expected. At the very apex of material advances, when science and industry and invention and culture seemed to have united in justifying man's proudest estimate of his destiny, there came among the nations such a clash of ambitions, such a confusion of ideals, such a crash of conflicting aims and aspirations as it had never known before. It brought bewildering confusion and overwhelming amazement to those who have been esteemed the wisest among their kind, and who in the folly of their wisdom had been most certain that such a thing could never happen. And in the very face of havoc wrought, of the utter futility of it all, we still wonder that it could have been.

"But the sobering and distressing realization has come at last—that in its eagerness to harness and dominate the material forces of the world humanity had lost its anchorage to the ultimate things of the higher, the nobler, the spiritual universe. Turning now in the midst of wreckage to seek for whatever can be trusted as safe and strong and lasting, it is not to be wondered that people turn anew the pages of Lincoln's story. In very truth his soul is marching on. To him it has been given to leave a living inheritance of vital power and supreme inspiration to the race. Out of Lincoln came the proof that lofty achievement is not in ideals alone, but in that spiritual and material justice which is the wholesome blending of infinite purpose and man's capacity for fulfillment.

"We are coming year by year to a more truthful and understanding appraisal of him. But all the researches of scholars and efforts of students have brought us little store of real understanding, have taught us well-nigh nothing concerning the supreme providential purpose which permit such a light to shine now and then upon a generation of men.

"We know not whence come such great souls, such simple wisdom, such capacity for sacrifice and service. But we do know that as men contemplate this strange career and study its wonders and its lessons, they are at least planting in their minds and hearts a certain vague realization of what Lincoln was and meant, a consciousness of his personal significance to them, and with all this a keen aspiration for some little participation in such a bestowal of selfishness, sacrifice and service as was the life of Lincoln. That aspiration, I firmly believe, is fixed in a greater number of human hearts today than it ever was before. It may be somewhat vague and unformed, yet we gladly recognize that it represents something like the aspirations of a people for a new incarnation of the spirit and the leadership of Lincoln.

Men Must Save Selves

"Undoubtless it is vain to hope that there will such as he will be given to us in our time. But to the extent that we prove ourselves worthy of the leader, to that extent, we shall be better able to save ourselves and him. The task which men face in the world now is one with which they must cope as God intended. It is their salvation, their destiny, must at last be in their own hands. They will save themselves if they will forget themselves.

"Probably the task would be less difficult if humanity would get a little nearer to God. In times like these the fullest, truest service that any nation or any society can render to itself will be the service which is conceived in unselfishness and rendered without thought of immediate gain, or even of ultimate personal advantage.

"We drink from memory, we find inspiration in example, we are exalted by the external truths which Lincoln saw and proclaimed, but the highest usefulness in these things is their practical preservation, so as to reveal to all the people a true understanding of Lincoln's transcending eminence. His supreme gift was not in construction, his was the master preservation. And the call of the world to-day is for preservation, for the preserved civilization which is the best judgment of human intelligence since the world began.

Extols University

"The Lincoln Memorial University has truly been called a living memorial to the emancipator. It was founded in pursuance of his expressed desire that the light of learning might be carried to the people of that strangely sequestered mountain community of which his own forebears were members. It stands to the everlasting credit of these men and women of the mountains that in every time of national need they have been instant in response and magnificent in loyalty. The nation owes to them a vast balance of obligation, and the Lincoln Memorial University represents one installment which devout and unselfish people are paying upon that debt."

Harding, Warren G.
TRIBUTE

'GIVE US THE PARTY SPIRIT OF LINCOLN, HARDING SAYS

'I Believe in Partisan Politics; No Greater Republican Than Our Martyred President,' He Asserts in Address at Banquet at Capital; Senator Shortridge Lauds Memory at League of State Clubs; Mrs. Harding Attends.

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—President Harding in a Lincoln day address before the league of Republican state clubs of the District of Columbia tonight said he craved "the return of intelligent conventions in the republic."

"I would rather have men appeal for popular support on the pronouncements of party conventions, uttering their convictions," the President said, "than to have the appeal of the individual for his particular locality."

"I would rather trust the declaration of a party in national convention expressing the conscience of its membership in representative convention, looking forward to a successful appeal to the conscience and convictions of the country," he added, "than I would to the ephemeral passing whims of public life.

"I believe in political parties. Ours is the representative popular government, through political parties, and if I could express one outstanding wish tonight, I would rather have a little more of the party spirit of Lincoln's time than some I know of nowadays.

"Lincoln was the great partisan. No greater or better Republican ever lived. And he believed, as I know you believe, that the greatest possibilities of services are in the party."

Senator Shortridge of California, Representative Beedy of Maine, Col. Edward James Cattell of Philadelphia, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the Republican national committee, and Mrs. Virginia White Speel of this city also spoke. All eulogized Abraham Lincoln and appealed for a continuance of his spirit within the party, while the women added to their tributes to the great president, and appeal for the women of the nation to take a greater part in the public life of the country.

The President was accompanied by Mrs. Harding, who, he said, was attending her first Republican banquent.

Discussing the importance of "party interest and party spirit and party activity," Mr. Harding said, "I do not forget that I first required an expression of the trust of the Republican party before I could have a position of trust in the nation."

"I never forget," he added, "that it was not I, the individual, who won the election of 1920, but the United States of America gave its expression of confidence and hope in the party of Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt."

In speaking of the importance of political parties in the American system of government, the President said:

"When you serve the nation, you honor the party that trusted you. If I did not believe with all my heart that a party policy was for the public good, then I would seek to have my party alter the policy."

It has been repeatedly said, the President declared, that men in congress represent the nation rather than their districts. That ought to be true, he added, "but there is no party service worth while that is not in the end of highest service to the nation. I believe in the collective judgment, I believe in the collective vision of the convention."

Referring to Lincoln and the criticism which he faced, Mr. Harding said:

"Do not forget how they came to the master martyr who was slashed by the angry tongues as no public servant was ever lashed. He drank from as bitter a cup as ever touched human lips; but his faith was unaffected, his courage was undaunted and he wrote the supreme chapter in the life of the republic, because in the commitment of this party he was devoted to union and nationality, and martyrdom revealed him as the most colossal statesman of all times."

The league adopted a resolution urging congress to declare Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday within the District of Columbia.

Harding, Warren G.

WORLD FEELS NEED OF LINCOLN'S SPIRIT, DECLARES HARDING

Revived Interest in Martyr President, He Says, Is Sign of Humanity's Aspirations.

SEEKS GUIDANCE AMID PERIL

His Courage, Confidence and Moral Purpose Are Qualities Most Required at Present.

WAS MASTER PRESERVER

President's Speech Opens Lincoln University's Campaign for Big Endowment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The world-wide revival of interest in Lincoln's life and character is a sign that in such a emritical time as this when civilization seems at stake men have turned to the emancipator for leadership and inspiration, said President Harding tonight in an address before the trustees of Friends of Lincoln Memorial University.

In the midst of the world wreckage, the President said, "it is not to be wondered that people turn anew the pages of Lincoln's story." He went on:

"We are coming year by year to a more truthful understanding and appraisal of him. It may be somewhat vague and unformed, yet we readily recognize that it represents something like the aspirations of a race for a new incarnation of the spirit and the leadership of Lincoln. His supreme gift was not in construction, his was the master preservation. And the call of the world today is for preservation for the preserved civilization which is the best judgment of human intelligence since the world began."

The occasion was a dinner given to start the campaign for a $5,000,000 endowment for the institution in Tennessee which aims to serve the mountain whites of Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, people of the same stock from which Lincoln came. More than a million dollars has been raised, John Wesley Hill, chancellor of the university, announced tonight in outlining the purposes of the campaign.

By bettering the condition of these people, who constitute "the greatest single reserve of pure American stock," said President Harding, the nation could pay an instalment upon its debt for Lincoln.

Other speakers at the dinner included Senator Watson of Indiana.

The President's Speech.

In his address the President said:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Guests:

"No human story surpasses the fascination and the inspiration of that of Abraham Lincoln. The Republic pays tribute tonight and most of the world is doing him reverence because in his unshaken faith the world finds its own hopes mightily strengthened. Our words are all feeble because we are dealing with the master martyr, the supreme leader in a national crisis, the surpassing believer in a fulfilled destiny, and a colossal figure among the hero-statesmen of all the ages.

"Turning over in the last few days the promise I had made to add my own to the testimonies that here are to be spoken, I have been impressively reminded of the greatly revived interest in everything concerning Lincoln which has marked the past few years, notably the last two. I have been thinking of how many times in the recent years of the world's trial and travail I have received books, letters, articles published literally all over the world about Lincoln.

"One cannot but have observed how greatly the thoughts of people have turned to this man of vision, the great emancipator, who spoke with the voice of the common people for truth and for freedom. One cannot have failed to note that as the fortunes of mankind have confronted tribulation and distress the minds of men have turned to this son of the yearning, eager, earnest, simple people, and have sought in the story of his life for guidance in the hour of humanity's trial. To me this has been a portent of hope, a justification of faith, a reason for confidence that men will not only guide the bark of civilization through the storms which beset it, but will at last bring it into the port of a better and happier day.

"It does not seem hard to understand why in times like these in which we live there should be such a renascence of sentiment for Lincoln, of renewed interest in the great lessons of his life. For men have come to think of him as they have not thought of others among the merely human characters of history. Lincoln has appealed to them as one who manifestly was brought forth with the destiny or consecrated by an infinite hand to render a particular service, to have a nation, to emancipate a people, to preserve in the world the fruits of the American experiment in and for democracy.

"Surely it i not strange that the eyes and the interest of a world should turn to him now, when all mankind feels the need for such leadership and service and direction as he gave A world, a civilization, an epoch—all these are facing the bitter need for the moral purpose, the noble aspirations, the high courage that he interpreted to our America in the days of its crisis. More humanity itself needs to drink of the cup of unfailing confidence which enabled him to stand erect and unshaken amid discouragements and criticism which would have crushed any less than a master heart and soul.

The Recent Trial of Civilization.

"The world today seen civilization brought to its supreme test. Its trial came when it might least have been expected. At the very apex of material advances, when science and industry and invention and culture seemed to have united in justifying man's produset estimate of his destiny, there came among the nations such a clash of ambitions, such a confusion of ideals, such a crash of conflicting alms and aspirations as it had never known before.

"It brought bewieldering confusion and overwhelming amazement to those who had been estecmed the wisest among their kind and who in the folly of their wisdom had been most certain that such a thing could never happen. And in the very face of havoc wrought, of the utter futility of it all, we still wonder that it could have been.

"But the sobering and distressing realization has come at last, that in its eagerness to harness and dominate the material forces of the world, humanity had lost its anchorage to the ultimate things of the higher, the nobler, the spiritual universe. Turning now in the midst of the wreckage to seek for whatever can be trusted as safe and strong and lasting, it is not to be wondered that people turn anew the pages of Lincoln's story.

"In very truth his soul is marching on. To him it has been given to leave a living inheritage of vital power and supreme inspiration to the race. Out of Lincoln came the proof that lofty achievement is not in ideals alone, but in that spiritual and material justice whic his the wholesome blending of infinite purpose and man's capacity for fulfillment.

"I spoke a moment ago of the multiplicity of present-day writings about Lincoln. They embrace everything from the genealogist's delvings into his ancestry, to the psychologist's and the moralist's searchings into his innermost motives and objectives. Nothing that might possibly reveal any phase of his life and work has been accounted trivial. We are coming year by year to a more truthful and understanding appraisal of him. But all the researches of scholars and efforts of students have brought us little store of real understanding, have taught us well-nigh nothing concerning the supreme providential purpose which permits such a light to shine now and then upon a generation of men. We know not whence come such great souls, such simple wisdom, such capacity for sacrifice and service. But we do not know that as men contemplate this strange career and study its wonders and its lessons, they are at least planting in their minds and hearts a certain vague realization of what Lincoln was and meant; a consciousness of his personal significance to them; and with all this a keen aspiration for some little participation in such a bestowal of selflessness, sacrifice and service as was the life of Lincoln. That aspiration, I firmly believe, is fixed in a greater number of human hearts today than it ever was before. It may be somewhat vague and unformed yet we readily recognize that it represents something like the aspirations of a race for a new incarnation of the spirit and the leadership of Lincoln.

Salvation in Unselfishness.

"Doubtless it is vain to hope that another such as he will be given to us an dto our time. But to the extent that we shall prove ourselves worthy of such a leader, to that extent we shalf be the better able to save ourselves without him.

"The task which men face throughout the world now is one with which they must cope as God intended. Their hope, their salvation, their destiny, must at last be in their own hands. They will save themselves if they will forget themselves.

"Probably the task would be less difficult if humanity would get a little nearer to God. In times like these the fullest, truest service that any nation or any society can render to itself, will be the service which is conceived in unselfishness and rendered without thought of immediate gain, or even of ultimate personal advantage.

"We drink from memory, we find inspiration in example, we are exalted by the eternal truths which Lincoln saw and proclaimed, but the highest usefulness in these things is their practical preservation, so as to reveal to all the people a true understanding of Lincoln's transcending eminence. His supreme gift was not in construction, his was the master preservation. And the call of the world today is for preservation, for the preserved civilization, which is the best judgment of human intelligence since the world began.

"Our coming together tonight is due, in large part, to the interest of the sponsors for such an Institution as Lincoln would have loved. The Lincoln Memorial University has been truly called a living memory to the emancipator. It was founded in pursuance of his expressed desire that the light of learning might be carried to the people of that strangely sequestered, mounain community of which his own forbears were members.

EED

"Tese peple of the Southern Appalachian Empire number now some six millions. They constitute one of the wold's greatest reservoirs of purest Anglo-Saxon stock. iPoneers from the day of the first Colonial movement away from the tide-water country, they passed over into the mountains to make their homes, and they and their descendants have lived, curiosly, almost unaccountably, aloof from the sweeping tide, the quickening life of those mighty migrations which subdued the Continent and made our country.

"Remote from the outiside world, wellnigh forgotten in the activities of the generations that laid down our highways of steel, they have been at times almost a mystery to us. Sturdy, hardy, independent and self-sufficient, they have lived generation after generation almost to themselves, but not quite; for it stands to the everlasting credit of these men and women to he mounains that in time of national need they have been instant in response and magnificent in loyalty.

"Their sons have stood in thousands against the barbarians of our own wilderness, they battled for Lincoln's concept of union and nationality and with equal steadfastness they have taken their place on battlegrounds of Europe and contributed their heroic part that a world civilization inight live. The nation owes to them a vast balance of obligation and the Lincoln Memorial University represents one installment which devout and unselfish people are paying upon that debt.

"It is a strange circumstance that in the rush and eagerness of our continental conquest such a people as this should, almost by accident, have drifted into the backwaters and there remained while the surging currents of settlement and development left them generation after generation wellnigh untouched and forgotten. Today they number a population double that of the thirteen colonies on the day when they declared independence; the greatest single reserve in all the land, of untainted, unmixed, pure and pristine American stock.

"Out of the loins of this community came to us Lincoln, in limb and lineament in physical and moral power, in moral and mental ruggedness, a very prototype of his own people. From the nation which owes to them its debt for Lincoln and for a myriad of humbler heroes, now most of them forget, it is due that the nation should light the way, should fire the beacons to guide this people into the ways of ample education and of ripened opportunity to make their full contributions to the national advancement.

"It has been told that nowhere in our country is illiteracy among Anglo-Saxons so prevalent, so dominant as among these people of the mountains. To state the fact is to confess remissness. It is a condition which must not be permitted to continue.

"For the sake of Lincoln, who loved them as his own people; for the sake of ourselves, who will be the equal beneficiaries of their advancement; for the sake of these splendid, loyal unquestioning Americans of the truest strain our nation knows, it is our duty to hold up the hands of the men and women who are carrying on this work of education, who have lighted this lamp, of inspiration and leadership for the men and women who have already given and may give again immeasurably to American greatness and the growing glory of the republic."

Lincoln and the Equality Theory.

In his address Senator Watson said that Lincoln had no illusio is regarding the doctrine of equality in the Declaration of Independencc. He granted that all men were created equal, but maintained and showed by his example that the reward for sloth and ignorance is not the same as for industry and intelligence.

"I he he (Lincoln) had sat around in a log in Indiana and Illinois," Senator Watson said, "and complained about the inequality that exists among men and satisfied himself with uttering the old wail about the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer, and constantly had asserted that the Government owned him a living and that it ought to take something away from the men who had achieved and acumulated and that the whole scheme of things was wrong because he was being brought up under the most extreme conditions, while others had abundance to spare—if he had assumed that this attitude toward life and Government, he would have remained an obscure and unlettered man on the rude frintier throughout his life. But he knew that success and ahlevement and triumph lay within himself, and he set about with sublime faith and unfailing courage to work out his own destiny.

"'Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another,' he said on one occasion, 'but let him labor diligently and build for himself, thus by example assuring that his own will be safe from violence when built.'

"Here is a clear declaration of the right of private property, an exhortation to achlevement by labor and by sacrifice, an appeal to close the heart to appeal of envy against those who have been fortunate in life, and a blow to all violence in seeking to solve the problems of existence."

COMPLETE TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S LINCOLN SPEECH

Says Suffering World Finds Comfort in the Life and Works of Great Martyr

REFRESHED BY MEMORY

Patience and Perserverance in Hour of Stress, an Example for All, Says Harding

The full text of President Harding's address on Lincoln yesterday follows:

No human story surpasses the fascination and the inspiration of that of Abraham Lincoln. The Republic pays tribute tonight, and most of the world is doing him reverence, because in his unshaken faith the world finds its own hopes mightily strengthened. Our words are all feeble, because we are dealing with the Master Martyr, the supreme leader in a national crisis, the surpassing believer in a fulfilled destiny, and a colossal figure among the hero-statesmen of all the ages.

Turning over, in the last few days, the promise I had made to add my own to the testimonies that here are to be spoken, I have been impressively reminded of the greatly revived interest in everything concerning Lincoln, which has marked the past few years, notably the last two. I have been thinking of how many times, in the recent years of the world's trial and travail, I have received books, letters, published literally all over the world, about Lincoln.

One can not but have observed how greatly the thoughts of people have turned to this man of vision, the great emancipator, who spoke with the voice of the common people for truth and for freedom. One can not have failed to note that as the fortunes of mankind have confronted tribulation and distress, the minds of men have turned to this son of the yearning, eager, earnest, simple people, and have sought in the story of his life for guidance in the hour of humanity's trial.

A PORTENT OF HOPE.

To me, this has been a portent of hope, a justification of faith, a reason for confidence that men will not only guide the bark of civilization through the storms which beset it, but will at last bring it into the port of a better and happier day.

It does not seem hard to understand why in times like these in which we live there should be such a renascence of sentiment for Lincoln, of renewed interest in the great lessons of his life. For men have come to think of him as they have not thought of others among the merely human characters of history. Lincoln has appealed to them as one who manifestly was brought forth with the destiny or consecrated by an infinite hand to render a particular service, to save a nation, to emancipate a people, to preserve in the world the fruits of the American experiment in and for democracy.

TEST OF CIVILIZATION.

Surely it is not strange that the eyes and the interest of a world should turn to him now, when all mankind feels the need for such leadership and service and direction as he gave. A world, a civilization, an epoch—all these are facing the bitter need for the moral purpose, the noble aspirations, the high courage, that he interpreted to our America in the days of its crisis. More, humanity itself needs to drink of the cup of unfailing confidence which enabled him to stand erect and unshaken amid discouragements and criticism which would have crushed any less than a master heart and soul.

The world today sees civilization brought to its supreme test. Its trial came when it might least have been expected. At the very apex of material advances, when science and industry and invention and culture seemed to have united in justifying man's proudest estimate of his destiny, there came among the nations such a clash of ambitions, such a confusion of ideals, such a crash of conflicting aims and aspirations, as it had never known before.

It brought bewildering confusion, and overwhelming amazement to those who had been esteemed the wisest among their kind, and who in the folly of their wisdom had been most certain that such a thing could never happen. And in the very face of havoc wrought, of the utter futility of it all, we still wonder that it could have been.

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In very truth, his soul is marching on. To him it has been given to leave a living heritage of vital power and supreme inspiration to the race. Out of Lincoln came the proof that lofty achievement is not in ideals alone, but in that spiritual and material justice, which is the wholesome blending of infinite purpose and man's capacity for fulfillment.

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ders and its lessons, they are at least planting in their minds and hearts a certain vague realization of what Lincoln was and meant; a consciousness of his personal significance to them: and with all this, a keen aspiration for some little participation in such a bestowal of selfishness, sacrifice and service as was the life of Lincoln.

FIXED IN HEARTS.

That aspiration, I firmly believe, is fixed in a greater number of human hearts today than it ever was before. It may be somewhat vague and unformed, yet we readily recognize that it represents something like the aspirations of a race for a new incarnation of the spirit and the leadership of Lincoln.

Doubtless it is vain to hope that another such as he will be given to us and to our time. But to the extent that we shall prove ourselves worthy of such a leader, to that extent we shall be the better able to save ourselves without him. The task which men face throughout the world now is one with which they must cope as God intended. Their hope, their salvation, their destiny, must at last be in their own hands. They will save themselves if they will forget themselves.

Probably the task would be less difficult if humanity would get a little nearer to God. In times like these, the fullest, truest service that any nation or any society can render to itself, will be the service which is conceived in unselfishness and rendered without thought of immediate gain, or even of ultimate personal advantage.

DRINK FROM MEMORY.

We drink from memory, we find inspiration in example, we are exalted by the eternal truths which Lincoln saw and proclaimed, but the highest usefulness in these things is their practical preservation, so as to reveal to all the people a true understanding of Lincoln's transcending eminence. His supreme gift was not in construction, his was the master preservation. And the call of the world today is for preservation for the preserved civilization which is the best judgment of human intelligence since the world began.

Our coming together tonight is due, in large part, to the interest of the sponsors for such an institution as Lincoln would have loved. The Lincoln Memorial University has truly been called a living memorial to the emancipator. It was founded in pursuance of his expressed desire that the light of learning might be carried to the people of that strangely sequestered, mountain community of which his own forbears were members.

These people of the Southern Appalachian empire number now some 6,000,000. They constitute one of the world's greatest reservoirs of purest Anglo-Saxon stock. Pioneers from the day of the first colonial movement away from the tidewater country, they passed over into the mountains to make their homes, and there they and their descendants have lived, curiously, almost unaccountably aloof from the sweeping tide, the quickening life of those mighty migrations which subdued the continent and made our country.

A LOYAL HOST.

Remote from the outside world, wellnigh forgotten in the activities of the generations that laid down our highways of steel, they have been at times almost a mystery to us. Sturdy, hardy, independent and self-sufficient, they have lived generation after generation almost to themselves. But not quite; for it stands to the everlasting credit of these men and women of the two mountains, that in time of national need they have been instant in response and magnificent in loyalty.

REMEDY IS NEEDED.

Their sons have stood in thousands against the barbarians of our own wilderness, they battled for Lincoln's concept of union and nationality and with equal steadfastness they have taken their place on battlegrounds of Europe and contributed their heroic part that a world civilization might live. The nation owes to them a vast balance of obligation, and the Lincoln Memorial University represents one installment which devout and unselfish people are paying upon that debt.

It is a strange circumstance that in the rush and eagerness of our continental conquest, such a people as this should, almost by accident, have drifted into the backwaters, and there remained while the surging currents of settlement and development left them generation after generation wellnigh untouched and forgotten.

Today they number a population double that of the thirteen colonies on the day when they declared independence; the greatest single reserve in all the land, of untainted, unmixed, pure and pristine American stock. Out of the loins of this community came to us Lincoln, in limb and lineament, in physical and moral power, in moral and mental ruggedness, a very prototype of his own people.

From the nation which owes to them its debt for Lincoln and for a myriad of humbler heroes, now most of them forgot, it is due that the nation should light the way, should fire the beacons to guide this people into the ways of ample education and of ripened opportunity to make their full contribution to the national advancement.

It has been told that nowhere in our country is illiteracy among Anglo-Saxons so prevalent, so dominant as among these people of the mountains. To state the fact is to confess remissness. It is a condition which must not be permitted to continue. For the sake of Lincoln, who loved them as his own people; for the sake of ourselves, who will be the equal beneficiaries of their advancement; for the sake of these splendid, loyal, unquestioning Americans of the truest strain our nation knows, it is our duty to hold up the hands of the men and women who are carrying on this work of education, who have lighted this lamp of inspiration and leadership for the men and women who have already given and may give again immeasurably to American greatness and the growing glory of the Republic.

BOSTON HERALD 2-12-1923

Harding, Warren G.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1920.

LINCOLN IS LAUDED BY SENATOR HARDING AS COUNTRY'S SAVIOR

Ohio Statesman Declares Martyr-President Stood for Equal Opportunity for All.

'BUT AS NO OPPORTUNIST'

Senator Frelinghuysen Calls Roosevelt 'The Insistent Apostle of Americanism.'

By Associated Press.

Portland, Me., Feb. 12.—President Lincoln was a believer in opportunity as the highest offering of free America, Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, said in an address tonight at a banquet of the Lincoln Club. Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, spoke on the life and services of Theodore Roosevelt.

"It was Lincoln's belief," said Senator Harding, "that every American should have a fair start and an unfettered chance in the race of life. That was the doctrine of Jefferson in his proclaimed equal rights, that was the policy of Hamilton who demanded a Government strong enough to guarantee them that was the 'square deal' of Theodore Roosevelt. That was the golden rule of the man of Nazareth.

"It is America's supreme offering today—equal opportunity to all men and reward as they merit it. Civil liberty protects them in righteous acquirement. Anything less is an abridgement of liberty. Men must achieve according to their talents, according to the metal that is in them, else there is no human progress. The adopted standards of mediocrity would halt all human progress.

Lincoln No Opportunist.

"Class legislation is likewise a perversion of liberty and class domination puts an end to liberty's justice. Let us hold our America, the republic that Lincoln preserved for posterity, with freedom under the Constitution, security under the law, and stability under the law's unchallenged supremacy.

"Lincoln was neither opportunist nor advocate of expediency. He was mighty in conviction and clung to the Constitution and the supremacy of law as sole assurances of maintained civilization and national life.

"Lincoln, the liberator, Lincoln, the sympathetic, Lincoln, the divinely forgiving, held liberty to abide in its very restraints and made the supremacy of law the highest guarantee of freedom.

"Lincoln the nationalist could never have been an internationalist. Through four years of an imperiled republic, he maintained the foreign relations inspired by the fathers.

"I do not believe Lincoln would have this expanded and enriched republic of more than 100,000,00 hold aloof from the world or avoid a single duty in furthering world civilization. His heart would have rejoiced at our part in halting the military autocracy of Germany in its ruthless pursuit of world domination.

Roosevelt Champion of Freedom.

"I am very certain he never would surrender the nationality for which he sacrificed and fought to any super-government of the world, no matter what its title or its purpose might be. He would cling to the American conscience as the guiding light of a confident republic."

Former President Roosevelt was an apostle of Americanism, Senator Frelinghuysen said. "However great his game from any other standpoint, he will for all time be heralded as the ever-insistent apostle of Americanism, as the prophet and high priest of patriotism.

"It seems to me that, as Abraham Lincoln was the great apostle of liberty in the trying times of 1861-65, so, too, in these later days, during a great convulsion of world forces, Theodore Roosevelt stood forth as the sublime champion of universal freedom. Almost incarnate, because the great liberator in the person of the latter-day crusader, consecrated to the salvation of human society."

He rding , Warren G.

"WORLD NEEDS A LINCOLN"

HARDING PAYS TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF THE EMANCIPATOR.

"Vexed Humanity More and More Is Turning to the Ideals of the Great Martyr for Guidance in Trouble," President Says.

1923

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The supreme gift of Abraham Lincoln was not in construction but rather in preservation, President Harding declared in an address tonight at a Lincoln memorial dinner tendered by friends of Lincoln Memorial university of Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

"Humanity itself," the President declared, "needs to drink of the cup of unfailing confidence which enabled him to stand erect and unshaken amid discouragements and criticism which would have crushed any less than a master heart and soul."

The President spoke as follows:

"No human story surpasses the fascination and the inspiration of that of Abraham Lincoln. The republic pays tribute tonight, and most of the world is doing him reverence, because, in his unshaken faith, the world finds its own hopes mightily strengthened. Our words are all feeble, because we are dealing with the master martyr, the supreme leader in a national crisis, the surpassing believer in a fulfilled destiny, and a colossal figure among the hero statesmen of all the ages.

A REVIVED INTEREST IN LINCOLN.

"Turning over in the last few days the promise I had made to add my word to the testimonies that here are to be spoken, I have been impressively reminded of the greatly revived interest in everything concerning Lincoln which has marked the last few years, notably the last two. One cannot but have observed how greatly the thoughts of people have turned to this man of vision, the great Emancipator, who spoke with the voice of the common people for truth and for freedom.

"One cannot have failed to note that as the fortunes of mankind have confronted tribulations and distress, the minds of men have turned to this son of the yearning, eager, earnest, simple people and have sought in the story of his life for guidance in the hour of humanity's trial. To me, this has been a portent of hope, a justification of faith, a reason for confidence that men will not only guide the bark of civilization through the storms which beset it, but will at last bring it into the port of a better and happier day.

THE LESSON OF LINCOLN.

"It does not seem hard to understand why in times like these there should be such a revival of sentiment for Lincoln, of renewed interest in the great lessons of his life. For men have come to think of him as they have not thought of others among the merely human characters of history. Lincoln has appealed to them as one who manifestly was brought forth with the destiny or consecrated by an infinite hand to render a particular service, to save a nation, to emancipate a people, to preserve in the world the fruits of the American experiment in and for democracy.

"Surely, it is not strange that the eyes and the interest of a world should turn to him now, when all mankind feels the need for such leadership and service and direction as he gave. A world, a civilization, an epoch—all these are facing the bitter need for the moral purpose, the noble aspirations, the high courage, that he interpreted to our America in the days of its crisis. More, humanity itself needs to drink of the cup of unfailing confidence, which enabled him to stand erect and unshaken amid discouragements and criticism which would have crushed any less than a master heart and soul.

"The world today sees civilization brought to its supreme test. Its trial came when it might least have been expected. At the very apex of material advances, when science and industry, invention and culture seemed to have united in justifying man's proudest estimate of his destiny, there came among the nations such a clash of ambitions, such a confusion of ideals, such a crash of conflicting aims and aspirations as never known before.

HUMANITY NEEDS NEW ANCHORAGE.

"But the sobering and distressing realization has come at last that in its eagerness to harness and dominate the material forces of the world humanity had lost its anchorage to the ultimate things of the higher, the nobler, the spiritual universe. Turning now, in the midst of wreckage to seek for whatever can be trusted as safe and strong and lasting, it is not to be wondered that people turn anew the pages of Lincoln's story. In very truth, his soul is marching on. To him it has been given to leave a living inheritage of vital power and supreme inspiration to the race. Out of Lincoln came the proof that lofty achievement is not in ideals alone, but in that spiritual and material justice which is the wholesome blending of infinite purpose and man's capacity for fulfillment."

HARDING A PRIMARY FOE

DECLARES FOR A RETURN TO THE CONVENTION SYSTEM.

Cites Lincoln as Great Partisan in Speech to Republican Clubs, Urging Loyalty to Party—Mrs. Harding a Guest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—President Harding, in a 15-minute address to the League of State Republican Clubs tonight, declared emphatically for a return to party convention methods in national government.

"I would rather trust to the declaration of a party in national convention," said the President, "than I would to the ephemeral whims of the passing moment in public life."

The President did not begin his talk to members of Republican clubs, gathered here from all sections of the country, until shortly before midnight.

LINCOLN A "GREAT PARTISAN."

Banqueting in honor of the 113th anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, the diners heard the President describe the martyred President as being a great partisan.

"The greatest means for public service lies in the party form of government," he continued. "I crave the return of intelligent conventions in the Republican party."

The text of the President's speech follows in part:

"I come, of course, frankly, to bring, I think, for the first time, the mistress of the White House to a Republican banquet and to convey to you my more than cordial greetings and to say how deeply and sincerely I am interested in Republican organization and everything that becomingly tends to promote party interest, party spirit and party activity.

"I do not forget, nor ought you, that I first acquired an expression of the trust of the Republican party before I could have a position of trust in the nation.

NEED MORE PARTY SPIRIT.

"I never forget that it was not I, the individual, who won the election of 1920, but the United States of America gave its expression of confidence and hope in the party of Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt.

"I believe in political parties. Ours is a representative, popular government through political party and if I could express one outstanding wish tonight I would rather have a little more of the party spirit of Lincoln's time than some I know of nowadays.

"I do not mean that as Republicans who serve a party, but as Republicans committed to the trust we serve, the Republican honor of the party, nor do I forget that Lincoln, in his matchless career, came to that time in his life when he met defeat and he thought he was retiring into the shadows never to know public service again.

"But he stood for principle, he believed in party, he supported party dictum and party policy and because he was a partisan and all that it means somehow he came again into public service.

PUTS TRUST IN CONVENTIONS.

"I would rather trust a declaration of a party in national convention, expressing the conscience of its membership in representative convention looking forward to a successful appeal to the conscience and convictions of the country, than I would to the ephemeral whims of passing moments of public life.

"Lincoln was the great partisan. No greater nor better Republican ever lived. And he believed, as I know you believe, that the greatest possibilities of service are in the party. Of course, parties cannot foresee and declare upon all contingencies under our present system.

"I wish I dared confide—I will say it—I crave the return of intelligent conventions in the republic. I had rather have men appeal for a popular support on the pronouncements of party conventions, uttering their convictions, than to have the appeal of the individual or his particular locality."

HARDING SAYS WORLD NEEDS NEW LINCOLN

President Appeals for Revival of His Faith and Moral Purpose.

UNSELFISHNESS IS KEY

Destiny of 'Men Throughout the World Is in Their Own Hands.'

N. Y. Herald
Feb. 13 '23

PRAISE FOR MEMORIAL

Tells Washington Meeting That Mankind Must 'Get Nearer to God.'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The supreme gift of Abraham Lincoln was not in construction, but rather in preservation, President Harding declared in an address to-night at a Lincoln memorial dinner tendered by friends of Lincoln Memorial University of Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

"Humanity itself," the President declared, "needs to drink of the cup of unfailing confidence which enabled him to stand erect and unshaken amid discouragements and criticism which would have crushed any less than a master heart and soul."

"No human story," the President said, "surpasses the fascination and the inspiration of that of Abraham Lincoln. The Republic pays tribute to-night, and most of the world is doing him reverence, because in his unshaken faith the world finds its own hopes mightily strengthened. Our words are all feeble because we are dealing with the master martyr, the supreme leader in a national crisis, the surpassing believer in a fulfilled destiny and a colossal figure among the hero statesmen of all the ages.

People Have Turned to Him.

"Turning over in the last few days the promise I had made to add my own to the testimonies that here are to be spoken I have been impressively reminded of the greatly revived interest in everything concerning Lincoln which has marked the past few years, notably the last two. . . . One cannot but have observed how greatly the thoughts of people have turned to this man of vision, the great emancipator, who spoke with the voice of the common people for truth and for freedom.

"One cannot have failed to note that as the fortunes of mankind have confronted tribulation and distress the minds of men have turned to this son of the yearning, eager, earnest, simple people and have sought in the story of his life for guidance in the hour of humanity's trial. To me this has been a portent of hope, a justification of faith, a reason for confidence that men will not only guide the bark of civilization through the storms which beset it but will at last bring it into the port of a better and happier day.

Destined to Save Nation.

"It does not seem hard to understand why in times like these in which we live there should be such a renascence of sentiment for Lincoln, of renewed interest in the great lessons of his life. For men have come to think of him as they have not thought of others among the merely human characters of history. Lincoln has appealed to them as one who manifestly was brought forth with the destiny or consecrated by an Infinite hand to render a particular service, to save a nation, to emancipate a people, to preserve in the world the fruits of the American experiment in and for democracy.

"Surely it is not strange that the eyes and the interest of a world should turn to him now, when all mankind feels the need for such leadership and service and direction as he gave. A world, a civilization, an epoch—all these are facing the bitter need for the moral purposes, the noble aspirations, the high courage that he interpreted to our America in the days of its crisis. More, humanity itself needs to drink of the cup of unfailing confidence which enabled him to stand erect and unshaken amid discouragements and criticism which would have crushed any less than a master heart and soul.

Civilization Facing Test.

"The world to-day sees civilization brought to its supreme test. Its trial came when it might least have been expected. At the very apex of material advances, when science and industry and invention and culture seemed to have united in justifying man's proudest estimate of his destiny, there came among the nations such a clash of ambitions, such a confusion of ideals, such a crash of conflicting aims and aspirations, as it had never known before.

"It brought bewildering confusion, and overwhelming amazement to those who have been esteemed the wisest among their kind and who in the folly of their wisdom had been most certain that such a thing could never happen. And in the very face of havoc wrought, of the utter futility of it all, we still wonder that it could have been.

"But the sobering and distressing realization has come at last, that in its eagerness to harness and dominate the material forces of the world humanity had lost its anchorage to the ultimate things of the higher, the nobler, the spiritual universe.

"Turning now, in the midst of wreckage, to seek for whatever can be trusted as safe and strong and lasting, it is not to be wondered that people turn anew the pages of Lincoln's story. In very truth, his soul is marching on.

Inspiration to the Race.

"To him it has been given to leave a living heritage of vital power and supreme inspiration to the race. Out of Lincoln came the proof that lofty achievement is not in ideals alone but in that spiritual and material justice which is the wholesome blending of infinite purpose and man's capacity for fulfillment.

"We are coming year by year to a more truthful and understanding appraisal of him. But all the researches of scholars and efforts of students have brought us little store of real understanding, have taught us well nigh nothing concerning the supreme providential purpose which permits such a light to shine now and then upon a generation of men.

"We know not whence come such great souls, such simple wisdom, such capacity for sacrifice and service. But we do know that as men contemplate this strange career and study its wonders and its lessons they are at least planting in their minds and hearts a certain vague realization of what Lincoln was and meant, a consciousness of his personal significance to them; and above all this, a keen aspiration for some little participation in such a bestowal of selflessness, sacrifice and service as was the life of Lincoln.

"That aspiration, I firmly believe, is fixed in a greater number of human hearts to-day than it ever was before. It may be somewhat vague and unformed, yet we readily recognize that it represents something like the aspirations of a race for a new incarnation of the spirit and the leadership of Lincoln.

Vain to Hope for One Like Him.

"Doubtless it is vain to hope that another such as he will be given to us and to our time. But to the extent that we shall prove ourselves worthy of such a leader, to that extent, we shall be the better able to save ourselves without him. The task which men face throughout the world now is one with which they must cope as God intended. Their hope, their salvation, their destiny must at last be in their own hands. They will save themselves if they will forget themselves.

"Probably the task would be less difficult if humanity would get a little nearer to God. In times like these the fullest, truest service that any nation or any society can render to itself will be the service which is conceived in unselfishness and rendered without thought of immediate gain or even of ultimate personal advantage.

"We drink from memory, we find inspiration in example, we are exalted by the eternal truths which Lincoln saw and proclaimed, but the highest usefulness in these things is their practical preservation, so as to reveal to all the people a true understanding of Lincoln's transcending eminence. His supreme gift was not in construction, his was the master preservation. And the call of the world to-day is for preservation, for the preserved civilization which is the best judgment of human intelligence since the world began.

HARDING, WARREN G. DRAWER 27 TRIBUTES